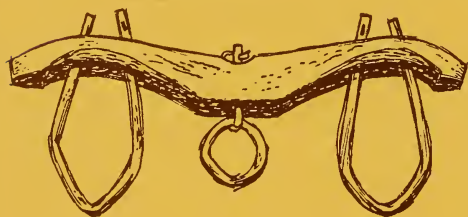


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The Lincoln Memorial

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The Lincoln Memorial

WASHINGTON, D. C.



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THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL

TO secure a firm foundation, the Memorial stands on a tower of concrete, sunk to bed rock varying in depth from 40 to 60 feet. Built of pure white Colorado marble, it rises majestically on the east bank of the Potomac and occupies, with the Capitol and the Washington Monument, a place of honor on the central axis of the city plan, as conceived nearly a century and a half ago by the French engineer, Major Charles Pierre L'Enfant. Below the terrace in front of the Memorial a reflecting pool 2,000 feet long and 160 feet wide mirrors the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial. On the western side Arlington Bridge across the Potomac links the Memorial with Arlington House on its stately hill. The architect was Henry Bacon.

Surrounding the walls of the Memorial and forming a symbol of the Union is a Doric colonnade of 36 columns, one for each State in existence at the time of Lincoln's death. On the frieze, between medallions composed of double wreaths of laurel and pine, the names of these States are inscribed, with the dates of their entrance into the Union. The colonnade is 188 feet long and 118 feet wide, the columns 44 feet high and 7 feet 8 inches in diameter at their base. Around the attic walls above the colonnade, a running border of 48 memorial festoons, supported at intervals by eagles, represents the present Union. Here are inscribed the names of all the States with their dates of admission.

From the pool below, a long flight of terraced marble steps leads gently up to three broad inter-columnar spaces, and to the single, wide opening in the east wall.

The oblong hall—184 feet long, 134 feet wide, and 60 feet high—is divided into three parts by two transverse Ionic colonnades, the central hall being a little larger than the two flanking spaces. The interior walls and colonnades are of gray stone; the floor of neutral pink marble and the ceiling of bronze beams and translucent marble slabs.



Entering the Memorial the visitor comes face to face with the colossal seated figure of Lincoln in the central hall, executed in white Georgia marble by Daniel Chester French. The arm-chair is $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and is draped at the back with a flag. The whole rests on a base of Tennessee pink marble ten feet high. The figure is 19 feet high from the top of the head to the sole of the boot. The head alone is 3 feet high. The statue weighs 150 tons. With its pedestal and base it rises to a height of 30 feet.

The lines inscribed above the statue were written by Royal Coartissoz:

IN THIS TEMPLE
AS IN THE HEARTS OF THE PEOPLE
FOR WHOM HE SAVED THE UNION
THE MEMORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN
IS ENSHRINED FOREVER

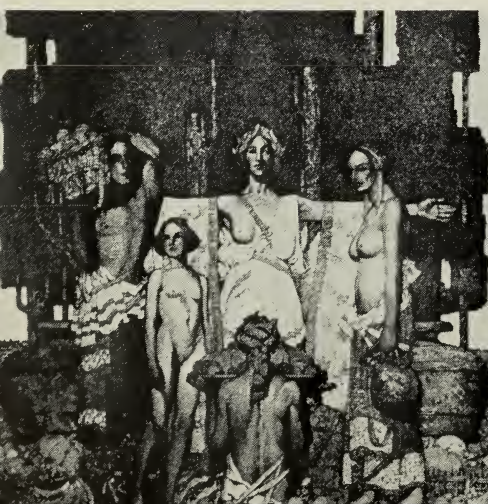
In a single panel on the south wall we may read the Gettysburg Address; and in three panels on the north wall the Second Inaugural Address. Above each of these inscriptions is a symbolic mural in beautifully subdued colors, the work of Jules Guerin. Six years were required to build the Lincoln Memorial at a cost of \$2,940,000. It was dedicated on Memorial Day, 1922. Its classic beauty, strength and dignity have placed it among the architectural gems of the world.



Group above the Gettysburg Address, typifying Freedom and Liberty

THE mural decorations, accompanying the memorial inscriptions, are 60 feet long and 12 feet in height and each canvas weighs 600 pounds. The two panels contain 48 figures and the painting is absolutely weather-proof. Each panel shows three groups against a background of cypress trees, the emblem of Eternity.

The central group above the Gettysburg Address shows the Angel of Truth giving Freedom and Liberty to the slave. They are guarded by two sibyls. The group on the left represents Justice and Law. The central figure in the Chair of the Law holds in one hand the Sword of Justice and in the other the Scroll of the Law. Seated at her feet are two sibyls interpreting the Law. The figures on each side are Guardians of the Law, holding aloft the torch of intelligence. The group on the right represents Immortality. The central figure is being crowned with the laurel wreath of Immortality. The standing figures are Faith,

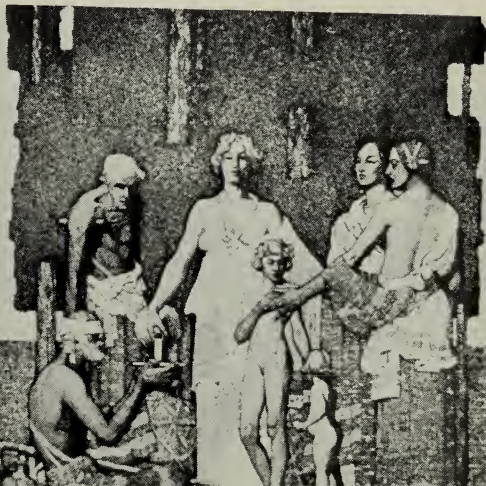




Hope and Charity. At the sides are vessels of wine and oil, the symbols of Everlasting Life.

The central group above the Second Inaugural Address has for its motive Unity. The Angel of Truth joins the hands of laurel-crowned figures of the North and the South, and with her protecting wings enfolds the arts of Painting, Philosophy, Music, Architecture, Chemistry, Literature and Sculpture. Behind Music stands the veiled figure of the Future. The left group represents Fraternity. The central figure of Fraternity holds in her encircling arms Man and Woman, the symbols of the Family destined to develop the abundance of the earth. At the sides are the vessels of wine and oil—symbols of Everlasting Life. The group to the right represents Charity, attended by her handmaidens, who give to the halt and the blind the Water of Life, and to the orphans protection and care.

Group above Second Inaugural Address, typifying Union



FOUR SCORE AND SEVEN YEARS
AGO OUR FATHERS BROUGHT FORTH
ON THIS CONTINENT A NEW NATION
CONCEIVED IN LIBERTY AND DEDICA-
TED TO THE PROPOSITION THAT ALL
MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL.

NOW WE ARE ENGAGED IN A GREAT
CIVIL WAR TESTING WHETHER THAT
NATION OR ANY NATION SO CON-
CEIVED AND SO DEDICATED CAN LONG
ENDURE . WE ARE MET ON A GREAT
BATTLEFIELD OF THAT WAR . WE HAVE
COME TO DEDICATE A PORTION OF
THAT FIELD AS A FINAL RESTING
PLACE FOR THOSE WHO HERE GAVE
THEIR LIVES THAT THAT NATION
MIGHT LIVE . IT IS ALTOGETHER FIT-
TING AND PROPER THAT WE SHOULD
DO THIS . BUT IN A LARGER SENSE
WE CAN NOT DEDICATE—WE CAN NOT
CONSECRATE—WE CAN NOT HALLOW—
THIS GROUND . THE BRAVE MEN LIV-
ING AND DEAD WHO STRUGGLED HERE
HAVE CONSECRATED IT FAR ABOVE
OUR POOR POWER TO ADD OR DETRACT .
THE WORLD WILL LITTLE NOTE NOR
LONG REMEMBER WHAT WE SAY HERE
BUT IT CAN NEVER FORGET WHAT THEY
DID HERE . IT IS FOR US THE LIVING
RATHER TO BE DEDICATED HERE TO
THE UNFINISHED WORK WHICH THEY
WHO FOUGHT HERE HAVE THUS FAR
SO NOBLY ADVANCED . IT IS RATHER FOR
US TO BE HERE DEDICATED TO THE
GREAT TASK REMAINING BEFORE US—
THAT FROM THESE HONORED DEAD
WE TAKE INCREASED DEVOTION TO
THAT CAUSE FOR WHICH THEY GAVE THE
LAST FULL MEASURE OF DEVOTION—
THAT WE HERE HIGHLY RESOLVE THAT
THESE DEAD SHALL NOT HAVE DIED IN
VAIN—THAT THIS NATION UNDER GOD
SHALL HAVE A NEW BIRTH OF FREEDOM—
AND THAT GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE
BY THE PEOPLE FOR THE PEOPLE SHALL
NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH .

The Gettysburg Address

IN THIS TEMPLE
AS IN THE HEARTS OF THE PEOPLE
FOR WHOM HE SAVED THE UNION
THE MEMORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN
IS ENSHRINED FOREVER



FELLOW COUNTRYMEN: AT THIS SECOND APPEARING TO TAKE THE OATH OF THE PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE THERE IS LESS OCCASION FOR AN EXTENDED ADDRESS THAN THERE WAS AT THE FIRST : THEN A STATEMENT SOMEWHAT IN DETAIL OF A COURSE TO BE PURSUED SEEMED FITTING AND PROPER : NOW AT THE EXPIRATION OF FOUR YEARS DURING WHICH PUBLIC DECLARATIONS HAVE BEEN CONSTANTLY CALLED FORTH ON EVERY POINT AND PHASE OF THE GREAT CONTEST WHICH STILL ABSORBS THE ATTENTION AND ENGROSSES THE ENERGIES OF THE NATION LITTLE THAT IS NEW COULD BE PRESENTED : THE PROGRESS OF OUR ARMS UPON WHICH ALL ELSE CHIEFLY DEPENDS IS AS WELL KNOWN TO THE PUBLIC AS TO MYSELF AND IT IS I TRUST REASONABLY SATISFACTORY AND ENCOURAGING TO ALL : WITH HIGH HOPE FOR THE FUTURE NO PREDICTION IN REGARD TO IT IS VENTURED.

ON THE OCCASION CORRESPONDING TO THIS FOUR YEARS AGO ALL THOUGHTS WERE ANXIOUSLY DIRECTED TO AN IMPENDING CIVIL WAR : ALL DREADED IT—ALL SOUGHT TO AVERT IT : WHILE THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS WAS BEING DELIVERED FROM THIS PLACE DEVOTED ALTOGETHER TO SAVING THE UNION WITHOUT WAR INSURGENT AGENTS WERE IN THE CITY SEEKING TO DESTROY IT WITHOUT WAR—SEEKING TO DISSOLVE THE UNION AND DIVIDE EFFECTS BY NEGOTIATION : BOTH PARTIES DEPRECATED WAR BUT ONE OF THEM WOULD MAKE WAR RATHER THAN LET THE NATION SURVIVE AND THE OTHER WOULD ACCEPT WAR RATHER THAN LET IT PERISH : AND THE WAR CAME.

ONE-EIGHTH OF THE WHOLE POPULATION WERE COLORED SLAVES NOT DISTRIBUTED GENERALLY OVER THE UNION BUT LOCALIZED IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF IT : THESE SLAVES CONSTITUTED A PECULIAR AND POWERFUL INTEREST : ALL KNEW THAT THIS INTEREST WAS SOMEHOW THE CAUSE OF THE WAR : TO STRENGTHEN PERPETUATE AND EXTEND THIS INTEREST WAS THE OBJECT FOR WHICH THE INSURGENTS WOULD REND THE UNION EVEN BY WAR WHILE THE GOVERNMENT CLAIMED NO RIGHT TO DO MORE THAN TO RESTRICT THE TERRITORIAL ENLARGEMENT OF IT : NEITHER PARTY EXPECTED FOR THE WAR THE MAGNITUDE OR THE DURATION WHICH IT HAS ALREADY ATTAINED : NEITHER ANTICIPATED THAT THE CAUSE OF THE CONFLICT MIGHT

CEASE WITH OR EVEN BEFORE THE CONFLICT ITSELF SHOULD CEASE : EACH LOOKED FOR AN EASIER TRIUMPH AND A RESULT LESS FUNDAMENTAL AND ASTOUNDING : BOTH READ THE SAME BIBLE AND PRAY TO THE SAME GOD AND EACH INVOKES HIS AID AGAINST THE OTHER : IT MAY SEEM STRANGE THAT ANY MEN SHOULD DARE TO ASK A JUST GOD'S ASSISTANCE IN WRINGING THEIR BREAD FROM THE SWEAT OF OTHER MEN'S FACES BUT LET US JUDGE NOT THAT WE BE NOT JUDGED : THE PRAYERS OF BOTH COULD NOT BE ANSWERED—THAT OF NEITHER HAS BEEN ANSWERED FULLY : THE ALMIGHTY HAS HIS OWN PURPOSES : “WOE UNTO THE WORLD BECAUSE OF OFFENSES FOR IT MUST NEEDS BE THAT OFFENSES COME BUT WOE TO THAT MAN BY WHOM THE OFFENSE COMETH.”

IF WE SHALL SUPPOSE THAT AMERICAN SLAVERY IS ONE OF THOSE OFFENSES WHICH IN THE PROVIDENCE OF GOD MUST NEEDS COME BUT WHICH HAVING CONTINUED THROUGH HIS APPOINTED TIME HE NOW WILLS TO REMOVE AND THAT HE GIVES TO BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH THIS TERRIBLE WAR AS THE WOE DUE TO THOSE BY WHOM THE OFFENSE CAME SHALL WE DISCERN THEREIN ANY DEPARTURE FROM THOSE DIVINE ATTRIBUTES WHICH THE BELIEVERS IN A LIVING GOD ALWAYS ASCRIBE TO HIM : FONDLY DO WE HOPE—FERVENTLY DO WE PRAY—THAT THIS MIGHTY SCOURGE OF WAR MAY SPEEDILY PASS AWAY : YET IF GOD WILLS THAT IT CONTINUE UNTIL ALL THE WEALTH PILED BY THE BONDSMAN'S TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS OF UNREQUITED TOIL SHALL BE SUNK AND UNTIL EVERY DROP OF BLOOD DRAWN WITH THE LASH SHALL BE PAID BY ANOTHER DRAWN WITH THE SWORD AS WAS SAID THREE THOUSAND YEARS AGO SO STILL IT MUST BE SAID “THE JUDGMENTS OF THE LORD ARE TRUE AND RIGHTEOUS ALTOGETHER.”

WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE WITH CHARITY FOR ALL WITH FIRMNESS IN THE RIGHT AS GOD GIVES US TO SEE THE RIGHT LET US STRIVE ON TO FINISH THE WORK WE ARE IN TO BIND UP THE NATION'S WOUNDS TO CARE FOR HIM WHO SHALL HAVE BORNE THE BATTLE AND FOR HIS WIDOW AND HIS ORPHAN—TO DO ALL WHICH MAY ACHIEVE AND CHERISH A JUST AND LASTING PEACE AMONG OURSELVES AND WITH ALL NATIONS.



HENRY BACON—Architect of the Lincoln Memorial, was born at Watseca, Illinois, November 28, 1866, the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Kelton) Bacon, both of Massachusetts. His architectural studies began in the offices of Chamberlain & Whidden, in Boston. In 1888 he entered the office of McKim, Mead and White of New York City. The following year he won the Rotch Traveling Scholarship for architectural students and spent two years in study and travel in Europe. A devoted adherent of the theory of Greek architecture, his work is profoundly marked by that influence.

The history of American architecture records no more impressive occasion than that in May 1923, when Bacon stood, under the evening sky, on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial, his crowning work, and received from President Harding the Gold Medal of the American Institute of Architects, the highest distinction in the power of his fellow craftsmen to confer. He died February 16, 1924.

DANIEL CHESTER FRENCH—Sculptor, was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, April 20, 1850. He studied sculpture under Thomas Ball in Florence. Among his best known works are the Minute Man of Concord; the statue of John Harvard at Cambridge; the statue of General Cass, the group Dr. Gallaudet and His First Deaf Mute Pupil, the Butt-Millet and the Dupont fountains, all in Washington; the colossal statue of the Republic in Chicago; the bronze doors of the Boston Public Library; the statue of Alma Mater at Columbia University, N. Y.; and the statue of Abraham Lincoln at Lincoln, Nebraska. He died in 1931.

JULES GUERIN—Artist, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, 1866, son of Richmond L. and Louise (Davis) Guerin. He was a pupil of Benjamin Constant and Jean Paul Laurens, Litt.D., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. Awarded Yerkes Medal; silver medal, St. Louis Exposition 1904; gold medal Panama Pacific International Exposition in 1915. Director of color and decoration, Panama Pacific International Exposition. Painted decorations in the Pennsylvania Station, New York City; in Federal Reserve Bank, San Francisco, Illinois Merchants Bank, Chicago, Union Trust Bank, Cleveland, Civic Opera House, Chicago, and the State Capitol, Baton Rouge, La. He is now living in New York City.

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THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL WASH DC



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